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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1990 published November 1990

- Utah's jobless rate edged down one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.4 percent in October.
- The State seems to be ignoring the national predictions of an economic downturn. Utah's unemployment rate falls more than a percentage point below the national figure.
- Growth in nonfarm jobs remained strong. Employment is up by 33,000 new jobs from last year – an increase of almost 5 percent.
- As usual, the service and trade sectors showed the strongest year-over growth. However, the "goods-producing" industries of mining, manufacturing and construction held on to moderate expansion rates.

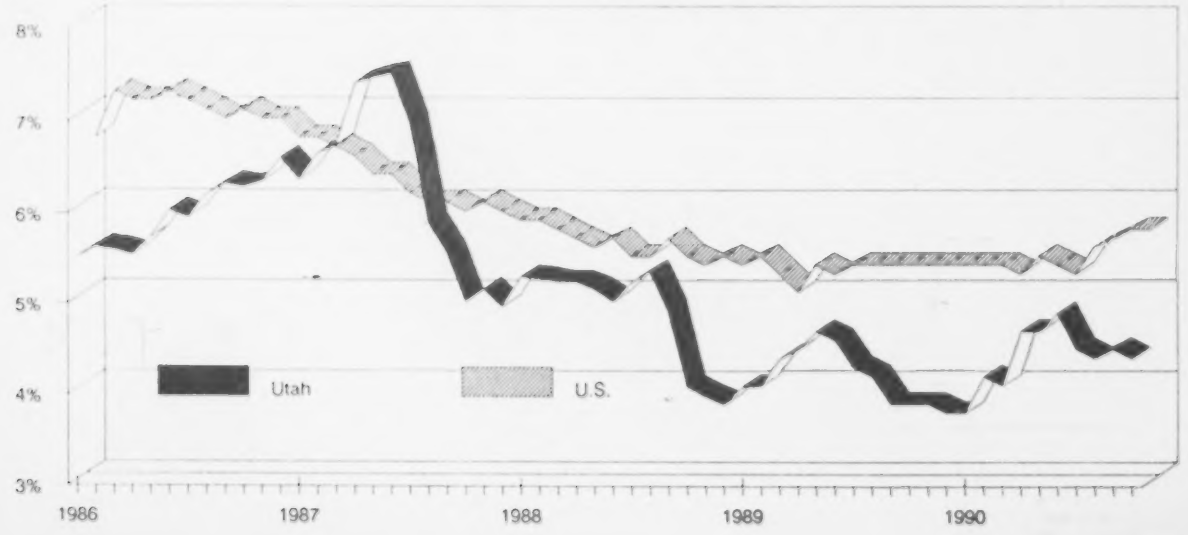
## Bucking the Trend

Utah's never really followed the crowd – economically or demographically. And, the State held true to form this month. In spite of predictions. Utah seems to be ignoring the gloom and doom predictions for the U.S. labor market as a whole. Not only is unemployment holding near 4.5 percent, but job growth in the State remains vigorous. Approximately 35,800 Utahns were out of work during October – about the same number as October 1989. However, employment has been growing, which has pushed the jobless rate down slightly from the 4.5 percent experienced 12 months ago.

**In this issue:**


- Agriculture in Utah.
- U.S. Multiple Job Holding Rates, 1970-1989, page 7.


## Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
### Utah and United States
### 1986-1990




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

## Still Going Strong

Nonfarm employment in Utah totalled 738,100 jobs – up almost 5 percent since October of last year. That increase translates into 33,000 new jobs. So far, Utah's labor market just hasn't caught the lethargy of the U.S. as a whole. On the other hand, economic expansion in the 80s has proved all along to be a rather regional beast. In fact, despite the fact that several small sectors have lost employment over the past year, all of the State's major industries are growing. Service and trade continued to show the strongest expansion – both in actual jobs and percentage growth.

## The Same Old Service Story

The service industry remains the top job creator in the State. This sector is up 7 percent from last year adding a total of 12,200 net new jobs. Computer services (such as software companies) continue to show phenomenal growth rates – up 23 percent since last year. In fact, all service sectors showed strong to moderate expansion during the past 12 months, with the exception of legal services which held steady.

## Trade's Still Shopping for Employees

With 9,500 new jobs, the trade sector also made a strong showing. Retail trade is generating most of these new jobs with an expansion rate of 6 percent. All areas of retail trade are experiencing healthy additions. In addition, anecdotal evidence continues to surface about retail trade jobs going begging at current wage rates. Wholesale trade's growth rate of 3 percent appears more moderate.

The transportation/communication/utilities sector produced a healthy 5 percent growth rate over the past 12 months. However, trucking/warehousing and air transportation provided the primary portion of this industry's 2,100 new positions. Railroad employment is down while communications and utilities employment held steady.

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs

Fabricated metal products and electrical machinery manufacturing with 800 lost jobs proved most notable among the small industries with declining employment. Railroad transportation and communications lost about 100 jobs each. And the federal government lost some 500 defense jobs. Although painful for the individuals involved, these cuts have not significantly affected Utah's expansion.

## The Goods on the Goods-Producing Jobs

Utah's goods-producing industries – mining, construction, and manufacturing – all experienced moderate growth over the past year. This satisfactory growth provides another indicator of Utah's relative economic vitality. Nationally, manufacturing jobs are declining. In Utah, they're up more than 3 percent. In addition, mining jobs are up 3.5 percent, while the construction industry has grown 4 percent since last October. Altogether, Utah's goods-producing industries created 4,700 new positions over the past year. Durable goods manufacturing has experienced some slight employment declines in electrical machinery and fabricated metal production, but still returned a 2.5 percent growth rate.

## Public Sector Slows

At 2.5 percent, expansion in the public sector proved relatively slow due to declines in federal employment. Defense-related jobs are down about 2 percent. And, budget jitters seem to have forced nondefense positions down by 200 jobs. State and local government jobs have both increased at least 4 percent. These sectors added 1,800 and 2,700 jobs respectively since October 1989.

Growth in the finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industry group appeared somewhat slower. This sector's net increase of 700 new jobs occurred despite the fact that employment in banks and other "depository institutions" actually dropped slightly.

## A Final Word

Since the reality of economic developments is based on human behavior and not economic theory, much of the future of Utah's business sector rests in the hands of her people. Hopefully, the 'psychology' of recessionary fears will not blind Utahns to the State's sturdy economy – particularly as the much touted national recession has yet to materialize. If Utahn's remain optimistic about the State's economy, we may weather any national economic downturn in fairly good shape. However, if Utah business starts gearing up for the "promised" recession, the State may be faced with the results of the self-fulfilling prophecy.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist**

# AGRICULTURE IN UTAH

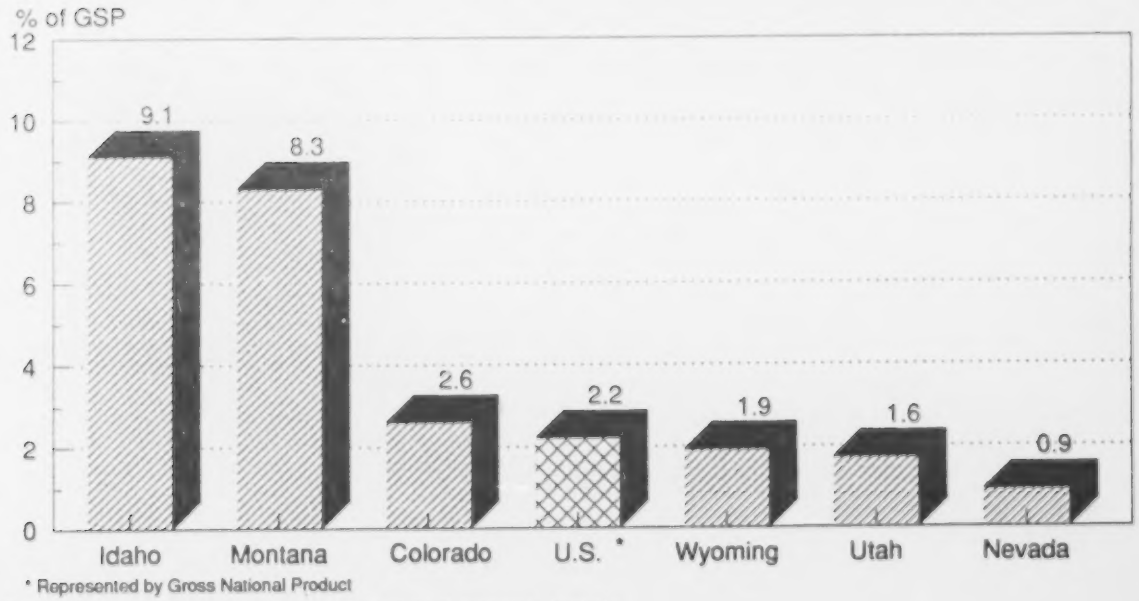
Agriculture has been a part of Utah since the State's inception. The pioneers understood its importance and spread farming throughout the State. But over the years, the structure of Utah's agriculture has changed considerably. In some counties, agriculture remains a very important component of the local economy. Counties such as Rich, Morgan, and Sanpete are still agriculturally based. Other counties such as Salt Lake, Uintah, and Carbon have evolved and emphasized nonagricultural industries, and agriculture plays a less important role.

Today, a growing shortage of workers willing to harvest fruits and vegetables ranks among the difficulties challenging Utah's agricultural sector. The availability of local labor to support these harvesting activities is dwindling, and the employer's dependence on migrant labor is increasing. Moreover, the nature of the migrant work force is changing. In past years, growers could use illegal workers to supplement labor intensive harvesting. However, today's migrants are "legal." They can demand higher wages and better working environments. In fact, perhaps the number one test for many growers is how to obtain and maintain a migrant labor force to substitute for a declining local labor pool.

## AGRICULTURE'S ROLE IN OUR ECONOMY

Nationally, agriculture has declined as a percentage of the total Gross National Product, down to 2.2 percent in 1986. (The Gross National Product is the total value of all the goods and services produced in the United States, and is the standard measure used

*Figure 1. Agriculture's 1986 Share of Gross State Product*




* Represented by Gross National Product

Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

by government and economists to determine the size and contribution of an industry to the overall economy). Upon initial analysis, this agricultural percentage of GNP appears low. However, agriculture is an industry which can feed our entire nation, plus many others throughout the world. So, the importance of agriculture, as an industry, should not be judged by this statistic alone.

In Utah, agriculture contributed 1.6 percent to the State Domestic Product in 1986 (the equivalent of GNP on a state level). Within the Rocky Mountain Region, Utah's agricultural percentage of Gross State Product is one of the lowest (see Figure 1). In 1988, 19,000 individuals were employed in agricultural activities, or 2.6 percent of the Utah labor force. Total personal income derived through agriculture was $204.9 million in 1988.

## FARM STRUCTURE AND FARM LABOR

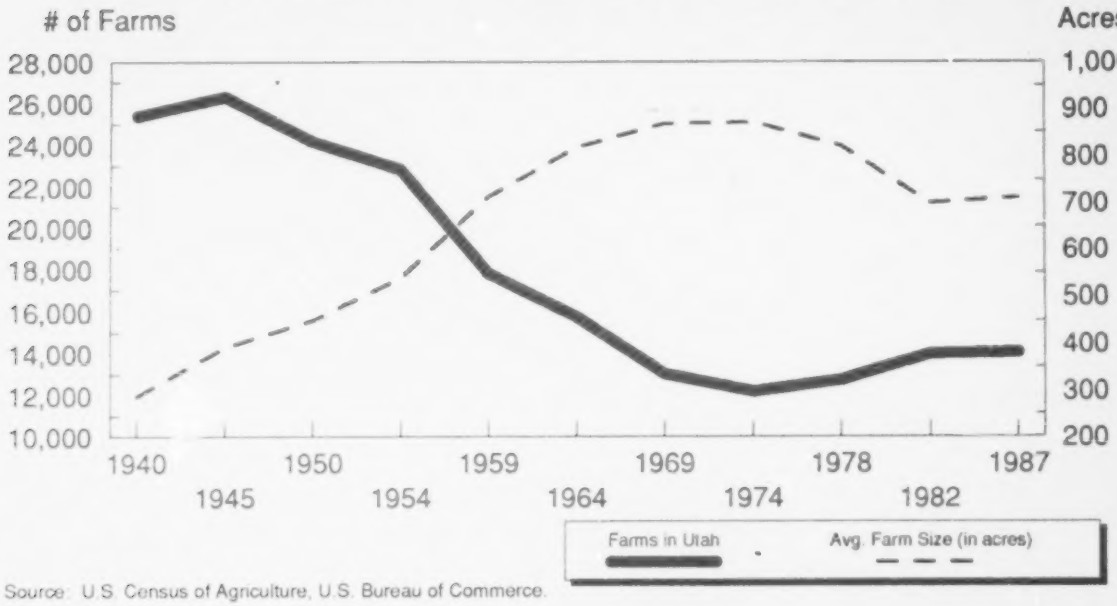
The U.S. Census of Agriculture defines a farm as a place with annual sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more. In 1988, Utah had 13,300 such places. The structure of Utah's farms has changed with time, and this alteration generally mirrors farming changes that have occurred throughout the United States. The number of farms nationwide (and in Utah) has decreased, but the size of the remaining farms have increased (see Figure 2). The number of farms in Utah reached a low in 1974; at almost the same time, the size of the average farm reached its zenith. Since then, the decline in the number of farms has halted, and the trend toward larger farm sizes has stopped, leaving both situations relatively stable throughout the 80s. Remarkably, agricultural output has steadily increased over this time period. Fewer farms are producing greater numbers of agricultural products. This production increase can be attributed to better farming practices and increased agricultural technology.

The makeup of the farm labor force has also changed (see Figure 3). In the middle of this century, a large percentage of the farm labor force was made up of self-employed individuals and family members. Less than 30 percent of the labor force were "hired" employees. Today's Utah farm labor force is approaching 40 percent hired employees. While this is higher than in the past, it is still significantly lower than the national average of 50 percent.

Utah's different agricultural enterprises employ a diverse labor force. The vast majority of cattle, dairy, and hay operations get by with family members. However, when outside employment is necessary, it comes from the local labor force. Employers have done this for many years, and the local labor force appears to be able to provide an abundant supply of needed workers.

Utah's dairy farms generally have between 70 and 120 cows. For the milking chores, the use of family labor is almost universal. When outside help is used, it is mostly for the maintenance of the animals and the operation of equipment. Dairy farmers expressed a desire for "hard working" and "qualified" laborers. When such workers are found, employers value their services by paying a competitive salary and providing generous bonuses and incentives.

*Figure 2. Number of Utah Farms and Average Utah Farm Size*




Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, U.S. Bureau of Commerce.

Hay is grown on many farms throughout Utah—mostly to supplement livestock activities which are the farm's primary source of agricultural income. Teenagers supply the bulk of outside employment for hay chores. One factor noticeable throughout this year's survey is a distinction between wages paid to teenagers and wages paid to other local workers. Teenagers are paid a lower wage, usually a dollar an hour less than other workers.

Sheep operations are a sizable activity in Utah. The herds usually winter in Utah's western deserts and summer in the mountains. In the past, a large portion of the employed sheepherders were local people. But recently, there is a growing trend toward importing experienced sheepherders from the southern hemisphere, mainly from Peru and Chile. This importation is facilitated through the Federal government's H-2A program, which allows a foreign worker to enter the country and work for a three-year period. Sheepshearing is a highly skilled craft, and many Utah growers rely on skilled tradesmen from Australia and New Zealand.

Utah has a sizable fruit and vegetable market which is concentrated in a few counties. The labor force utilized in these seasonal fruit and vegetable activities is much more diverse. Teenagers and other locals continue to be important to the fruit industry, but there is a growing use of migrant labor in the picking and processing jobs.

## MIGRANT LABOR IN UTAH

The local work force, which had supported the fruit industry in the past, is not as willing to work in the fruit sector now. This reduction can largely be attributed to the strength of Utah's economy and the loss of teenagers to plentiful, non-seasonal, service jobs. This

local labor force places a greater long-term importance on the farmer's use of migrant labor.

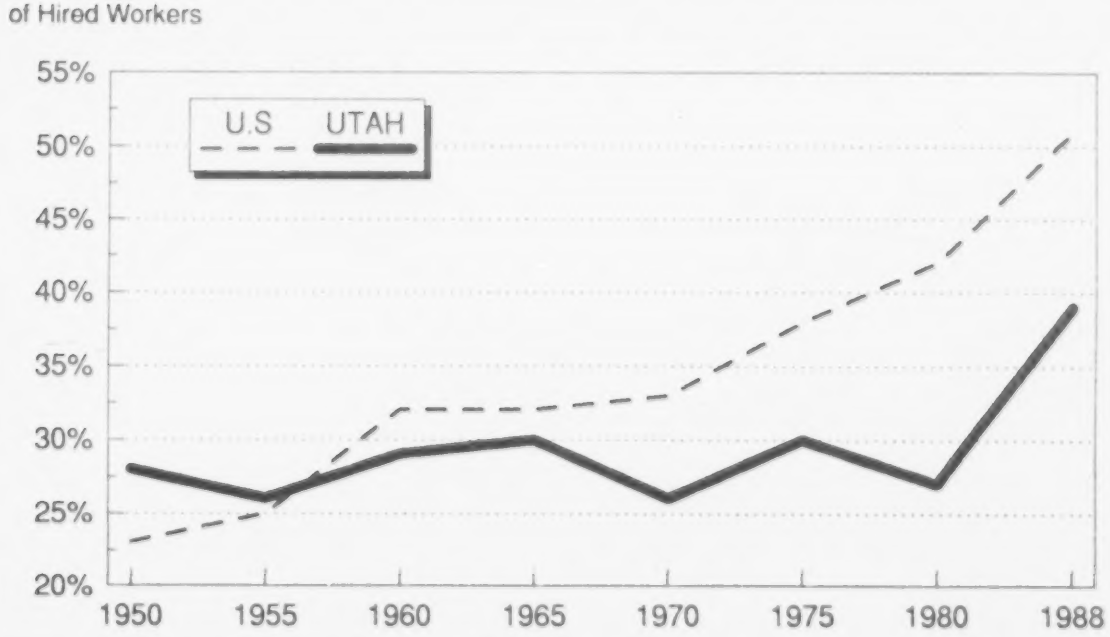
Migrants have flowed through the State for many years, but were mostly illegal, undocumented workers willing to work for lower wages and in limited working conditions. But the implementation of the 1986 Immigration Reform Control Act (IRCA) has changed this migrant pattern.

Today's migrant flow consists of documented, legal workers who can demand higher wages and more satisfactory working conditions. Unfavorable conditions, which may have existed in the past, were not brought to light as illegal workers did not have a forum where they could air their views. Now that all workers are documented, unfavorable working conditions are becoming a point of contention. Statewide, the number of housing units must be increased to attract an expanded flow of migrants. However, this is a very difficult task for most Utah fruit growers. It is economically unfeasible for many growers to maintain adequate housing year-round when it is used only a few weeks a year. One possible solution is the emergence of grower associations which can pool resources to create the needed housing. Another possible avenue may be through federal grants to develop needed worker housing.

## HOW MUCH LABOR DOES AGRICULTURE USE?

Many crop activities in the State are labor intensive, whereas the livestock industry is more capital intensive. Fruits, nuts, vegetables, and other crops employ almost as many

*Figure 3. Percentage of Hired Farm Workers*




Source: U.S. Department of Labor; Utah Department of Agriculture.

## Prevailing Wage Information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hay Hauling | $4.50/hr | |
| Hay Irrigating | $4.25/hr | |
| Dairy Working | $5.00/hr | |
| Ranch Hand (Permanent) | $6.25/hr | |
| Ranch Hand (Seasonal) | $5.00/hr | |
| Onion Weeding | $3.80/hr | |
| Onion Harvesting | $3.80/hr | (Domestic Workers) |
| Onion Harvesting | $.40/bag | (Interstate Workers) |
| Onion Processing | $4.00/hr | |
| Sweet Cherry Picking | $.10/lb. | |
| Sweet Cherry Pruning | $4.00/hr | |
| Tart Cherry Picking | $4.00/hr | (Domestic Workers) |
| Tart Cherry Picking | $.10/lb. | (Interstate Workers) |
| Tart Cherry Processing | $4.00/hr | |
| Tart Cherry Pruning | $4.00/hr | |
| Peach Picking | $4.00/hr | |
| Peach Pruning | $4.00/hr | |
| Pear Picking | $4.00/hr | |
| Apple Picking (Select Picking) | $4.00/hr | |
| Apple Picking (General Picking) | $10.00/bin | |
| Apple Pruning | $4.00/hr | |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

individuals as do the livestock and hay industries. But these crops make up a much smaller share of total agricultural cash receipts. To illustrate this disparity, Figure 4 shows the average number of workers per employer in the sheep, cattle, dairy, and hay industries, and the average number of workers for some fruits and vegetables. Obviously, the fruit and vegetable industries are much more labor intensive. This labor intensity makes these industries more susceptible to the fluctuations of the labor market. Crop industries must gauge the response of the local labor market's ability to supply labor. Consequently, farmers must stay abreast of migrant conditions and anticipate migrant flows throughout the State. Any miscalculations can lead to the possibility of not harvesting all the fruit.

This year, the fruit industry was hit hard by an early season frost. Large portions of the fruit crop were destroyed. In some fruit activities, employment levels were down 50 percent from last year's levels. Surprisingly though, some employers were still having trouble finding enough workers to pick the fruit. This pattern supports earlier indications of labor shortages in the labor intensive fruit market last year. This year's frost reduced the labor demand, and thus reduced the degree of the labor shortage. But, pockets of labor scarcity still occurred. Next year, an abundant crop could bring to full fruition the problem of limited labor in the fruit industry.

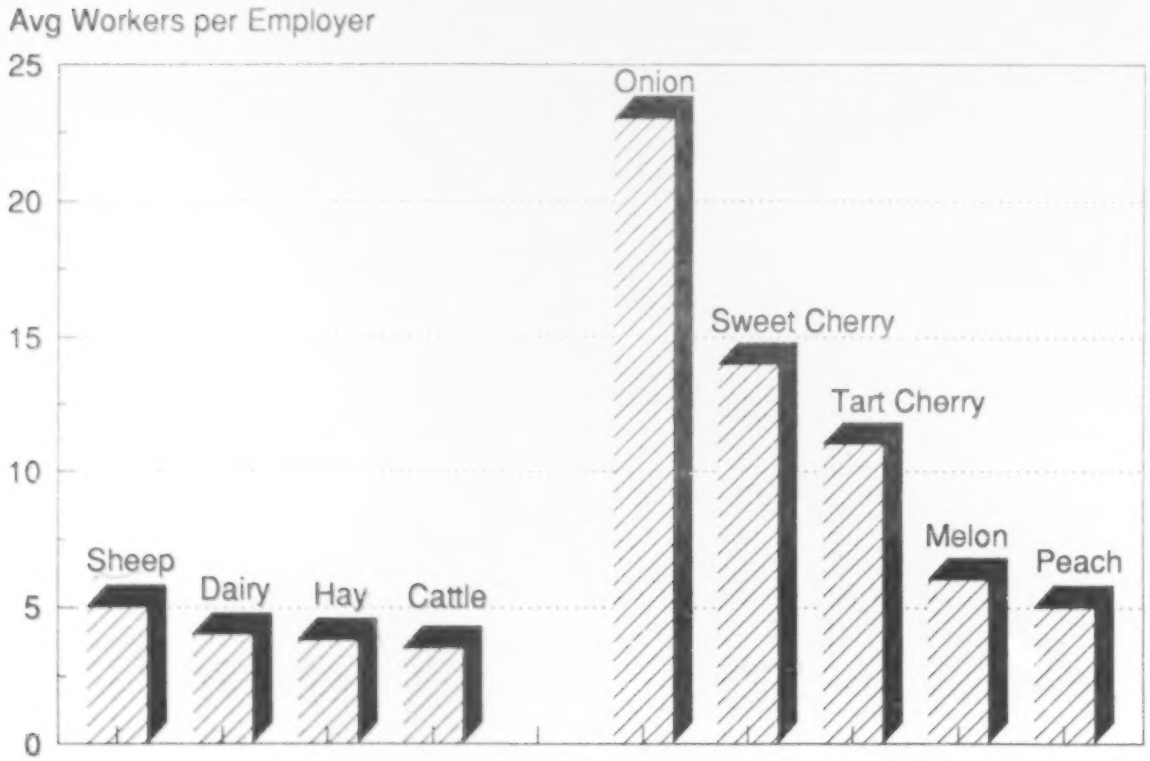
## AGRICULTURE'S FUTURE IN UTAH

Agriculture can continue to flourish in Utah. Livestock will continue being the dominant force, as it can prosper very well in this relatively dry environment. Utah's crop industry, however, is more vulnerable to the forces of nature. This vulnerability will always exist, but farmers who anticipate the weather and can also understand and adjust to government policies will continue to succeed. However, the availability of labor may be one of the most challenging factors which these farmers must fight.

In anticipation of this expected labor shortage, Job Service has been conducting an agricultural labor and wage information survey during the last two years. This survey is designed to document labor and wage conditions and to make this information available to farmers and growers statewide. Our telephone survey staff contacted about 3,000 employers in various agricultural activities, identifying the number of workers employed in each activity, determining the availability of labor, and then establishing the prevailing wage rates shown in the table. Through these surveys, we are discovering labor availability for Utah's agriculture, and also evaluating any suggestions farmers have for enhancing Job Service's ability to facilitate their labor supply.

***Mark S. Knold***
***Labor Market Economist***

*Figure 4. Utah 1990 Average Workers per Employer*




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Oct. 1990(f) | Oct. 1989 | % Change | Sept. 1990(p) | Sept. 1989 | % Change | Aug. 1990(r) | Aug. 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 813.4 | 802.3 | 1.4 | 817.9 | 809.0 | 1.1 | 808.4 | 799.7 | 1.1 |
| Employed Persons | 781.9 | 770.6 | 1.5 | 783.7 | 775.4 | 1.1 | 773.1 | 763.2 | 1.3 |
| Unemployed | 31.5 | 31.7 | —0.6 | 34.2 | 33.6 | 1.8 | 35.3 | 36.4 | —3.0 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.9 | 3.9 | — | 4.2 | 4.2 | — | 4.4 | 4.6 | — |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | 4.4 | 4.5 | — | 4.5 | 4.5 | — | 4.4 | 4.6 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.7 | 5.3 | — | 5.7 | 5.3 | — | 5.6 | 5.3 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | 738.1 | 705.1 | 4.7 | 736.9 | 703.8 | 4.7 | 723.4 | 690.9 | 4.7 |
| Mining | 8.8 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 6.0 |
| Metal Mining | 3.3 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 |
| Coal Mining | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 |
| Construction | 28.9 | 27.8 | 4.0 | 29.8 | 28.7 | 3.8 | 29.6 | 28.7 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | 108.0 | 104.7 | 3.2 | 107.7 | 104.6 | 3.0 | 107.4 | 104.3 | 3.0 |
| Durable Goods | 71.3 | 69.6 | 2.4 | 70.9 | 69.3 | 2.3 | 70.8 | 69.5 | 1.9 |
| *Primary Metals* | 5.9 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 3.5 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | 13.8 | 14.2 | —2.8 | 13.8 | 14.2 | —2.8 | 13.8 | 14.1 | —2.1 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | 11.9 | 12.0 | —0.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | —0.9 | 11.6 | 12.0 | —3.3 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | 17.5 | 17.1 | 2.3 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 2.4 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†* | 10.6 | 10.3 | 2.9 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 2.8 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 2.8 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | 11.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 9.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 36.7 | 35.1 | 4.6 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 4.5 | 36.6 | 34.8 | 5.2 |
| *Food & Related Products* | 12.2 | 12.1 | 0.8 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 3.3 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | 24.5 | 23.0 | 6.5 | 24.4 | 22.9 | 6.6 | 24.1 | 22.7 | 6.2 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | 43.6 | 41.5 | 5.1 | 43.6 | 41.5 | 5.1 | 43.1 | 41.1 | 4.9 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.3 | 2.5 | —8.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | —8.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | —8.0 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | 16.0 | 14.8 | 8.1 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 8.1 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 7.5 |
| Transportation by Air† | 7.4 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 12.5 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | 3.3 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 9.7 |
| Communications† | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | —1.4 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 |
| Trade | 179.3 | 169.8 | 5.6 | 178.9 | 169.4 | 5.6 | 178.1 | 168.4 | 5.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 40.2 | 39.0 | 3.1 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 3.1 | 40.5 | 39.2 | 3.3 |
| *Durable Goods†* | 24.1 | 23.6 | 2.1 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 2.1 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 2.1 |
| *Nondurable Goods†* | 16.1 | 15.4 | 4.5 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 4.5 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 5.2 |
| Retail Trade | 139.1 | 130.8 | 6.3 | 138.4 | 130.1 | 6.4 | 137.6 | 129.2 | 6.5 |
| *Food Stores* | 24.6 | 23.2 | 6.0 | 24.6 | 23.2 | 6.0 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 5.6 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | 16.5 | 15.8 | 4.4 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 4.4 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 4.4 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | 43.5 | 41.2 | 5.6 | 44.5 | 42.1 | 5.7 | 44.1 | 42.0 | 5.0 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†* | 11.3 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 4.6 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†* | 24.1 | 22.7 | 6.2 | 23.2 | 21.7 | 6.9 | 23.3 | 21.4 | 8.9 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail†* | 19.1 | 17.2 | 11.0 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 11.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 34.2 | 33.5 | 2.1 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 2.1 | 34.6 | 33.8 | 2.4 |
| Depository Institutions† | 13.2 | 13.3 | —0.8 | 13.3 | 13.4 | —0.7 | 13.3 | 13.5 | —1.5 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | 21.0 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 3.9 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 4.9 |
| Services | 182.9 | 170.7 | 7.1 | 184.4 | 171.8 | 7.3 | 180.8 | 168.8 | 7.1 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 11.6 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 7.7 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | 16.9 | 15.6 | 8.3 | 17.8 | 16.4 | 8.5 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 5.2 |
| Computer-Related Services† | 8.1 | 6.6 | 22.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 22.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 22.7 |
| Other Business Services† | 30.0 | 27.6 | 8.7 | 30.1 | 27.7 | 8.7 | 29.2 | 26.5 | 10.2 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | 7.1 | 6.4 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 11.1 |
| Health Services | 46.3 | 44.0 | 5.2 | 46.2 | 43.9 | 5.2 | 45.9 | 43.8 | 4.8 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | 38.9 | 37.3 | 4.3 | 38.4 | 36.8 | 4.3 | 35.3 | 33.6 | 5.1 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services† | 13.9 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 10.2 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 8.5 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | 5.4 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 7.7 |
| Government | 152.4 | 148.6 | 2.6 | 149.4 | 145.6 | 2.6 | 141.0 | 137.6 | 2.5 |
| Federal Government | 38.9 | 39.6 | —1.8 | 39.5 | 40.2 | —1.7 | 39.5 | 40.5 | —2.5 |
| *U.S. Defense* | 21.5 | 22.0 | —2.3 | 21.5 | 22.0 | —2.3 | 21.5 | 22.3 | —3.6 |
| *Other Federal Government* | 17.4 | 17.6 | —1.1 | 18.0 | 18.2 | —1.1 | 18.0 | 18.2 | —1.1 |
| State Government | 43.0 | 41.2 | 4.4 | 40.1 | 38.4 | 4.4 | 40.1 | 38.2 | 5.0 |
| *State Education* | 23.6 | 22.7 | 4.0 | 20.8 | 20.0 | 4.0 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 4.0 |
| *Other State Government* | 19.4 | 18.5 | 4.9 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 4.9 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 6.0 |
| Local Government | 70.5 | 67.8 | 4.0 | 69.8 | 67.1 | 4.0 | 61.4 | 58.9 | 4.2 |
| *Public School Districts* | 46.7 | 44.4 | 5.2 | 44.6 | 42.3 | 5.4 | 35.6 | 33.3 | 6.9 |
| *Other Local Government* | 23.8 | 23.4 | 1.7 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 1.6 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 0.8 |

*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.
Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Oct. 1990 (f) | Oct. 1989 | % Change | Sept. 1990 (p) | Aug. 1990 (r) | July 1990 | June 1990 | May 1990 | Apr. 1990 | Mar. 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | **1,744.0** | 1,720.0 | 1.4 | 1,742.0 | 1,740.0 | 1,738.0 | 1,736.0 | 1,734.0 | 1,732.0 | 1,730.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | **1,128.3** | 1,112.8 | 1.4 | 1,127.1 | 1,125.8 | 1,124.5 | 1,123.2 | 1,121.9 | 1,120.6 | 1,119.3 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **808.9** | 797.7 | 1.4 | 805.7 | 803.0 | 792.6 | 791.4 | 795.4 | 793.4 | 800.6 |
| Participation Rate | **71.7** | 71.7 | — | 71.5 | 71.3 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 71.5 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | **773.1** | 761.9 | 1.5 | 769.1 | 767.4 | 757.3 | 752.3 | 758.4 | 756.1 | 763.2 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | **68.5** | 68.5 | — | 68.2 | 68.2 | 67.3 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 68.2 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | **35.8** | 35.8 | 0.0 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 39.1 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.3 |
| Unemployment Rate | **4.4** | 4.5 | — | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | **319.4** | 315.1 | 1.4 | 321.4 | 322.8 | 331.9 | 331.8 | 326.5 | 327.2 | 318.7 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | **151.8** | 143.5 | 5.8 | 151.6 | 148.8 | 149.0 | 150.0 | 149.1 | 147.5 | 146.5 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 732.1 | 699.3 | 4.7 | 730.0 | 724.7 | 724.2 | 729.1 | 724.9 | 716.9 | 712.4 |
| Mining | **8.8** | 8.5 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 |
| Contract Construction | **26.4** | 25.4 | 4.0 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.0 |
| Manufacturing | **106.9** | 103.6 | 3.1 | 106.6 | 106.4 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 104.5 |
| Durable Goods | **70.8** | 69.1 | 2.4 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 70.1 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 69.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.1** | 34.6 | 4.6 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 35.0 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | **43.4** | 41.4 | 5.1 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.3 |
| Trade | **178.8** | 169.3 | 5.6 | 177.5 | 176.9 | 177.1 | 177.8 | 176.9 | 174.3 | 174.0 |
| Wholesale | **40.1** | 38.9 | 3.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 |
| Retail | **138.7** | 130.4 | 6.3 | 137.4 | 136.8 | 136.7 | 137.2 | 136.3 | 134.0 | 133.9 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | **34.3** | 33.6 | 2.1 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.9 |
| Services | **181.9** | 169.8 | 7.1 | 181.8 | 181.2 | 179.6 | 180.8 | 179.8 | 175.8 | 174.3 |
| Government | **151.6** | 147.7 | 2.6 | 151.4 | 147.8 | 147.9 | 150.8 | 149.8 | 149.2 | 148.0 |
| Federal | **39.4** | 40.1 | —1.8 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.0 |
| State | **42.3** | 40.5 | 4.4 | 42.3 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.8 |
| Local | **69.9** | 67.1 | 4.1 | 69.7 | 65.8 | 65.1 | 68.4 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 67.2 |

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1990(p) | % Change from Sept. '89 | % Distribution | Sept. 1990(p) | % Change from Sept. '89 | % Distribution | Sept. 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | **402.1** | 1.9 | 100.0 | **334.8** | 8.3 | 100.0 | **NA** | NA |
| Mining | **7.8** | 2.6 | 1.9 | **0.9** | 12.5 | 0.3 | **6.5** | 74.7 |
| Contract Construction | **26.4** | 3.5 | 6.6 | **3.4** | 6.2 | 1.0 | **22.8** | 76.5 |
| Manufacturing | **74.0** | 2.1 | 18.4 | **33.7** | 5.3 | 10.1 | **71.7** | 66.6 |
| Durable Goods | **51.0** | 1.0 | 12.7 | **19.9** | 5.9 | 5.9 | **47.2** | 66.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | **23.0** | 4.5 | 5.7 | **13.8** | 4.5 | 4.1 | **24.5** | 66.6 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | **30.0** | 5.6 | 7.5 | **13.6** | 3.8 | 4.1 | **34.5** | 79.1 |
| Total Trade | **95.1** | 5.5 | 23.7 | **83.8** | 5.7 | 25.0 | **157.9** | 83.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | **28.8** | 4.3 | 7.2 | **11.7** | 0.0 | 3.5 | **34.1** | 84.2 |
| Retail Trade | **66.3** | 6.1 | 16.5 | **72.1** | 6.7 | 21.5 | **123.8** | 89.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **14.2** | 1.4 | 3.5 | **20.2** | 2.5 | 6.0 | **26.5** | 77.0 |
| Services | **83.3** | 4.4 | 20.7 | **101.1** | 9.9 | 30.2 | **143.3** | 77.7 |
| Total Government | **71.3** | —7.0 | 17.7 | **78.1** | 13.2 | 23.3 | **NA** | NA |
| Federal Government | **21.3** | 0.0 | 5.3 | **18.2** | —3.7 | 5.4 | **NA** | NA |
| State Government | **20.5** | —1.0 | 5.1 | **19.6** | 10.7 | 5.9 | **NA** | NA |
| Local Government | **29.5** | —15.0 | 7.3 | **40.3** | 24.4 | 12.0 | **NA** | NA |

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1990(f) | Oct. 1989 | % Chg. | Sept. 1990(p) | Aug. 1990(r) | Oct. 1990(f) | Oct. 1989 | % Chg. | Sept. 1990(p) | Aug. 1990(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 525.2 | 521.2 | 0.8 | 526.4 | 523.0 | 120.8 | 115.3 | 4.8 | 120.6 | 115.4 |
| Employed Persons | 505.3 | 501.2 | 0.8 | 505.1 | 500.2 | 116.7 | 111.2 | 4.9 | 116.5 | 112.2 |
| Unemployed | 19.9 | 20.0 | —0.5 | 21.3 | 22.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.8 | 3.8 | — | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | — | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | 4.3 | 4.3 | – | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | — | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 503.4 | 479.9 | 4.9 | 502.1 | 495.5 | 98.7 | 91.3 | 5.9 | 96.7 | 93.1 |
| Mining | 2.9 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 20.1 | 19.1 | 5.2 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | 69.0 | 66.5 | 3.8 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 5.8 | 14.3 | 14.5 |
| Durable Goods | 47.9 | 46.1 | 3.9 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | —1.1 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | 21.1 | 20.4 | 3.4 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 18.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 33.8 | 32.0 | 5.6 | 33.8 | 33.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Total Trade | 127.6 | 120.8 | 5.6 | 126.9 | 126.1 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 5.2 | 22.2 | 22.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32.6 | 32.0 | 1.9 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 20.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Retail Trade | 95.0 | 88.8 | 7.0 | 94.2 | 93.4 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 2.3 | 18.0 | 17.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 28.0 | 27.4 | 2.2 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Services | 122.4 | 114.7 | 6.7 | 122.9 | 122.6 | 36.8 | 33.9 | 8.6 | 37.3 | 33.1 |
| Total Government | 99.6 | 96.7 | 3.0 | 97.9 | 93.5 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 2.8 | 14.4 | 14.2 |

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funds applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. '90(f) | Sept.'90(p) | Aug. '90(r) | Oct. '89 | Oct. '90(f) | Oct. '89 | % Change | Sept. '90(f) | Sept. '89 | % Change |
| State Total | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 738,100 | 705,010 | 4.7 | 736,900 | 703,760 | 4.7 |
| Bear River | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 45,880 | 44,880 | 2.2 | 45,170 | 43,670 | 3.4 |
| Box Elder | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 15,780 | 16,350 | —3.5 | 15,530 | 15,940 | —2.6 |
| Cache | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 29,700 | 28,200 | 5.3 | 29,200 | 27,320 | 6.9 |
| Rich | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 380 | 330 | 15.2 | 440 | 410 | 7.3 |
| Wasatch Front | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 514,690 | 491,870 | 4.6 | 513,610 | 491,430 | 4.5 |
| *North* | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 128,350 | 123,000 | 4.3 | 128,840 | 122,780 | 4.9 |
| Davis | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 59,150 | 57,990 | 2.0 | 59,790 | 57,920 | 3.2 |
| Morgan | 4.5 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 970 | 950 | 2.1 | 1,000 | 920 | 8.7 |
| Weber | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 68,230 | 64,060 | 6.5 | 68,050 | 63,940 | 6.4 |
| *South* | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 386,340 | 368,870 | 4.7 | 384,770 | 368,650 | 4.4 |
| Salt Lake | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 375,990 | 357,880 | 5.1 | 374,310 | 357,710 | 4.6 |
| Tooele | 6.0 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 10,350 | 10,990 | —5.8 | 10,460 | 10,940 | —4.4 |
| Mountainlands | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 106,750 | 100,600 | 6.1 | 106,620 | 99,690 | 7.0 |
| Summit | 7.3 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7,160 | 6,810 | 5.1 | 6,980 | 6,980 | 0.0 |
| Utah | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 96,730 | 91,230 | 6.0 | 96,780 | 90,040 | 7.5 |
| Wasatch | 8.4 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 2,860 | 2,560 | 11.7 | 2,860 | 2,670 | 7.1 |
| Central | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 15,690 | 15,180 | 3.4 | 15,800 | 15,680 | 0.8 |
| Juab | 7.6 | 13.6 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 1,730 | 1,680 | 3.0 | 1,780 | 1,720 | 3.5 |
| Millard | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 3,450 | 3,280 | 5.2 | 3,490 | 3,470 | 0.6 |
| Piute | 7.6 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 200 | 180 | 11.1 | 200 | 180 | 11.1 |
| Sanpete | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 4,400 | 4,270 | 3.0 | 4,280 | 4,230 | 1.2 |
| Sevier | 6.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 5,320 | 5,190 | 2.5 | 5,480 | 5,440 | 0.7 |
| Wayne | 7.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 590 | 580 | 1.7 | 570 | 640 | —10.9 |
| Southwestern | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 26,550 | 25,090 | 5.8 | 26,940 | 25,370 | 6.2 |
| Beaver | 4.2 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 1,340 | 1,230 | 8.9 | 1,430 | 1,340 | 6.7 |
| Garfield | 12.1 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 1,670 | 1,590 | 5.0 | 1,780 | 1,690 | 5.3 |
| Iron | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 7,540 | 7,150 | 5.5 | 7,680 | 7,210 | 6.5 |
| Kane | 6.4 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 1,760 | 1,620 | 8.6 | 1,760 | 1,730 | 1.7 |
| Washington | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 14,240 | 13,500 | 5.5 | 14,290 | 13,400 | 6.6 |
| Uintah Basin | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 11,050 | 10,370 | 6.6 | 11,110 | 10,510 | 5.7 |
| Daggett | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 340 | 320 | 6.3 | 390 | 380 | 2.6 |
| Duchesne | 8.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 3,700 | 3,580 | 3.4 | 3,690 | 3,550 | 3.9 |
| Uintah | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 7,010 | 6,470 | 8.3 | 7,030 | 6,580 | 6.8 |
| Southeastern | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 17,500 | 17,050 | 2.6 | 17,670 | 17,420 | 1.4 |
| Carbon | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 8,020 | 7,640 | 5.0 | 7,880 | 7,640 | 3.1 |
| Emery | 8.2 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 3,810 | 3,700 | 3.0 | 3,900 | 3,820 | 2.1 |
| Grand | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 2,280 | 2,300 | —0.9 | 2,440 | 2,460 | —0.8 |
| San Juan | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 3,390 | 3,410 | —0.6 | 3,450 | 3,500 | —1.4 |

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1990 | Aug.(r) 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept.(p) 1990 | Aug.(r) 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept.(p) 1990 | Aug.(r) 1990 | Sept. 1989 |
| MINING | $670.71 | $663.57 | $542.59 | 49.1 | 48.9 | 47.1 | $13.66 | $13.57 | $11.52 |
| MANUFACTURING | 423.15 | 415.26 | 403.60 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 10.50 | 10.46 | 9.99 |
| Durable Goods | 420.80 | 411.29 | 408.87 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 41.3 | 10.39 | 10.36 | 9.90 |
| Nondurable Goods | 428.76 | 425.98 | 392.31 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 10.80 | 10.73 | 10.27 |
| TRADE | 230.18 | 229.66 | 216.53 | 29.7 | 30.1 | 29.5 | 7.75 | 7.63 | 7.34 |
| Wholesale Trade | 400.03 | 404.59 | 380.73 | 38.8 | 39.9 | 37.4 | 10.31 | 10.14 | 10.18 |
| Retail Trade | 175.27 | 173.07 | 162.21 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 6.54 | 6.41 | 6.03 |
| AVERAGE | 290.73 | 287.97 | 273.55 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 32.8 | 8.81 | 8.70 | 8.34 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1990 | Aug.(r) 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept.(p) 1990 | Aug.(r) 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept.(p) 1990 | Aug.(r) 1990 | Sept. 1989 |
| MINING | $701.33 | $656.81 | $580.32 | 46.6 | 43.7 | 41.6 | $15.05 | $15.03 | $13.95 |
| Metal Mining | 645.31 | 657.07 | 547.72 | 47.0 | 46.8 | 44.1 | 13.73 | 14.04 | 12.42 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 822.19 | 728.23 | 634.59 | 45.5 | 39.3 | 36.2 | 18.07 | 18.53 | 17.53 |
| MANUFACTURING | 422.90 | 413.52 | 406.18 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 10.52 | 10.39 | 10.18 |
| Durable Goods | 436.19 | 423.34 | 416.30 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 10.77 | 10.61 | 10.33 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 556.59 | 524.96 | 523.68 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 13.88 | 13.29 | 12.68 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 407.64 | 396.37 | 360.75 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 37.5 | 10.09 | 9.86 | 9.62 |
| Transportation Equipment | 554.88 | 548.23 | 565.93 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 43.6 | 13.60 | 13.47 | 12.98 |
| Nondurable Goods | 399.99 | 393.42 | 386.70 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 10.05 | 9.96 | 9.89 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 376.48 | 361.26 | 364.84 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 9.16 | 8.92 | 9.26 |
| TRADE | 222.30 | 223.94 | 212.51 | 29.6 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 7.51 | 7.44 | 7.06 |
| Wholesale Trade | 389.47 | 392.24 | 369.23 | 38.6 | 39.5 | 37.6 | 10.09 | 9.93 | 9.82 |
| Retail Trade | 176.15 | 177.65 | 168.56 | 27.1 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 6.50 | 6.46 | 6.02 |
| Food Stores | 142.01 | 144.58 | 145.46 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 5.82 | 5.83 | 5.51 |
| Other Retail | 175.69 | 174.84 | 165.85 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 6.23 | 6.20 | 6.12 |
| AVERAGE | 296.70 | 293.59 | 282.23 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 8.91 | 8.79 | 8.45 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Oct. '90 | Preliminary Sept. '90 | Final Aug. '90 | Final Oct. '89 | Final Sept. '89 | Final Aug. '89 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 26,367 | 24,933 | 28,883 | 23,279 | 18,887 | 20,399 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 8,204 | 9,455 | 10,758 | 9,100 | 10,487 | 11,088 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 8,197 | 7,032 | 7,769 | 9,187 | 7,881 | 8,085 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,219 | 894 | 1,016 | 1,088 | 880 | 830 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 6,804 | 6,450 | 6,923 | 6,319 | 6,319 | 7,201 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 1.10 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $3,848,047 | $3,104,775 | $3,745,489 | $3,374,281 | $3,483,261 | $4,401,560 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. '90 | Aug. '90 | July '90 | Sept. '89 | From Last Month | Sept. '89 to Sept. '90 | Aug. '89 to Aug. '90 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | **132.7** | **131.6** | **130.4** | **125.0** | **0.8** | **6.2** | **5.6** |
| Food and Beverages | 133.0 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 125.9 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Food at Home | 132.9 | 132.7 | 132.5 | 125.0 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Housing | 130.5 | 130.2 | 129.2 | 124.3 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Rent Residential | 140.0 | 139.4 | 138.7 | 133.9 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 114.0 | 112.7 | 111.3 | 109.7 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Medical Care | 165.8 | 165.0 | 163.5 | 151.7 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 126.8 | 122.2 | 120.8 | 120.0 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Transportation | 123.0 | 120.6 | 118.4 | 113.7 | 2.0 | 8.2 | 5.5 |
| Gasoline | 111.8 | 103.1 | 94.4 | 88.8 | 8.4 | 25.9 | 13.2 |
| Energy[3] | 108.8 | 103.5 | 98.9 | 95.9 | 5.1 | 13.5 | 6.8 |
| Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00 | $.754 | $.760 | $.767 | $.800 | —0.8 | —5.8 | —5.4 |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | 131.1 | 129.9 | 128.7 | 123.6 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 118.3 | 116.5 | 114.3 | 112.4 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| Finished Goods | 120.3 | 119.2 | 118.0 | 113.6 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| Intermediate Materials | 116.3 | 114.4 | 113.0 | 112.4 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| Crude Materials | 115.1 | 110.2 | 101.2 | 102.3 | 4.4 | 12.5 | 9.0 |

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## UNITED STATES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AND MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING RATES BY SEX
### May, selected years, 1970 - 1989

| Year | Total Employed | Multiple Jobholders | | | | Multiple Jobholding Rates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Men | Women | Percent of all Multiple Jobholders | Total | Men | Women |
| | | | | Number | | | | |
| 1970 | 78,358 | 4,048 | 3,412 | 636 | 15.7 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 2.2 |
| 1975 | 84,146 | 3,918 | 2,962 | 956 | 24.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 2.9 |
| 1980 | 96,809 | 4,759 | 3,210 | 1,549 | 32.5 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 3.8 |
| 1985 | 106,878 | 5,730 | 3,537 | 2,192 | 38.3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| 1989 | 117,084 | 7,225 | 4,115 | 3,109 | 43.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.9 |

Note: Numbers are in thousands.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, July 1990, p. 4.